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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. NO. 143

FIRST EDITION.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Contents of Granville's Note Unknown.

The Matter Considered in Cabinet.

Excitement in England for Political Effect.

Our Government Will Not Recede.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

It is stated at the State Department that all versions which have been heretofore given of the text of Earl Granville's note to the American Government in our case are entirely unwarranted. Two copies of this letter have reached here, one coming through Minister Thornton, and the other being forwarded to Secretary Fish by Minister Schenck. It is intimated that this note is of such a confidential character that even if the Senate should call for it, it would not be considered advisable to comply with the request. In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Granville's note was under consideration, it having been forwarded to our Government through the two sources above indicated. The session lasted about two hours and was devoted principally to the interchange of individual views upon the present situation of the American case. Prior to the assembling of the Cabinet, most of the members had taken the trouble to inform themselves through Minister Adams, who has been here for several days, as to the sentiment in England on these matters, and whether the newspaper bluster in Great Britain actually reflected the feelings of the government and people. On this point Mr. Adams says the excitement is merely one designed for political effect. The commercial classes he believes to be in favor of paying the award of the Geneva Conference, however great it may be, providing always it is within the bounds of reason and justice. So far as the various members of the Cabinet are concerned, there does not appear to be one who is in favor of abating one jot or tittle of the case as it has been made up by our counsel. There are intimations that Secretary Fish would consent to its modification, rather than that the treaty should fail, but they do not appear to be authorized by anything that he may say. As the situation was developed in the Cabinet to-day, it would appear that the sentiment of our government would favor retiring from the conference altogether rather than to compromise, and have the Alabama claims in the condition which they were before the treaty was drawn up. Secretary Fish thinks it will be some time before Granville's note will be replied to, and that the reply, whatever it may be, will be couched in the most friendly spirit. Before the contents of the note shall be agreed upon, however, another Cabinet meeting will be held, when a draft of the proposed reply will be submitted to the criticism of the various members of our government.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The note of Earl Granville sent to Secretary Fish through General Schenck, was read to the Cabinet to-day. A general conversation ensued, continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented, concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject, when the reply of the Secretary of State to the friendly note shall have been prepared. While this government does not seem disposed to modify its statement of the case, it will doubtless respond to the published objection in such a spirit as will show an earnest desire for the settlement of the questions at issue in a manner altogether honorable to both, nations through the tribunal of arbitration provided by the treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and members of the Cabinet.

Application was made to-day for a copy of the British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that to furnish it would not only be against precedent, but disrespectful to the British government at this stage of proceedings. And it was further said to-night by a high executive officer, that not even the substance of the British note could now be communicated through an official source, nor had it been repeated to any private parties. At the same time it was remarked that as the note was of a friendly character, and couched in delicate language, and as the reply would be in like temper, there was therefore no cause whatever for apprehension as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams remained at the executive mansion but a short time after the Cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with them.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 23.—Queen Victoria has returned from Osborne to Windsor, where she will remain so as to be in readiness to participate in the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday next. It is possible his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, may not be able to attend at the cathedral on that day. The *Standard* this morning says the Prince is suffering from a slight indisposition, which may compel him to be absent.

Although the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Viceroyship of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt it will ultimately be made. The Marquis of Lansdowne will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as under Secretary of State for War.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 23, 5 P. M.—Consols, money 92⅞; American securities—5-20s, 1865, 92; 1867, 90¾; 67, 92; 10-40s 88.

PARIS, February 23.—Rentes 56f 50c. Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,400,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾a11¾d. California white wheat 12s 5d; red spring 11s4½a 8d; red winter 11s 9d@12s; flour 26s@28s. Corn 28s 9d.

MORE PROHIBITION.

Ohio State Convention—A Ticket Nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., February 23.—The Ohio State Prohibition Convention assembled here to-day, and effected a permanent organization by selecting J. A. Spencer, of Cleveland, President, B. C. Mason, of Lucas county, Vice President, and Patrick O'Connor, of Trumbull county, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the National Prohibition Convention of yesterday, and pledging support to the candidates nominated by that convention. A resolution was also adopted declaring that the time has come when leading Christian nations should take steps in favor of an international system of permanent arbitration. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Ferd. Schumaker, of Summit county; for Supreme Judge, Charles Marsh, of Cuhoga county; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Milton Kennedy, of Scioto county. After naming Presidential electors, one for each district, and choosing a State Central Committee, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

PRESIDENTIAL ACCEPTANCE

Judge Davis Accepts the Labor Reform Nomination for the Presidency.

COLUMBUS, O., February 23, 2 P. M.—The following dispatch was just received from Judge Davis:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

"*E. M. Chamberlin, President of National Labor Reform Convention:*

"Be pleased to thank the convention for the unexpected honor they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought or declined by an American citizen.

[Signed] "DAVID DAVIS."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of low barometer will probably move eastward over Indiana and Michigan to the lower lakes on Saturday, preceded by brisk winds, extending Friday night eastward to New York and Kentucky, with increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain prevail on the Gulf coast on Saturday, and southeast winds and cloudy weather prevail from Georgia to Massachusetts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated Friday night on the Atlantic coast, but northeasterly gales are probable for Lake Superior and a local severe storm is indicated for San Francisco.

Fire in Columbia City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., February 23, 1872.—The drug store of A. L. Sandenaeger and the printing office of I. W. Baker, of this place, were set on fire last night by some unknown persons. Damage about three hundred dollars each, fully insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe companies.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill was was passed to prohibit individuals or corporations from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. The bill is aimed especially at railroad companies in the South, who are issuing small notes, thus setting up an unauthorized banking system.

The resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to the French came up.

Mr. COLE endeavored to have a final vote taken at 5 P. M., but Senator TRUMBULL took the floor and addressed the Senate. He said every effort at reform in this body was met by assaults upon those who make the effort by assaults upon those who make the effort by aspersions upon their motives by charges of bad party faith.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued: Questions affecting the purity of the government and the welfare of the public are in the opinion of some members of the Republican party, no longer to be decided on their merits, but only with a view to their bearing on the party. Chief among those who would subordinate the public welfare to party stands the Senator from Indiana, [Morton.] In the discussion of the resolution under consideration, he has devoted two or three hours to assaults on those who have felt it to be their duty to move this investigation; and not content with that he has taken occasion to wander away from the subject and talk about a senatorial cabal. I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party, or even of the administration. I wish to say something in reply to the repeated assaults that have been made by those who assume to be better Republicans than their fellow Senators. I intend to show the course of these Senators, and before I have done, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he who stands foremost here on all occasions to denounce others as assaulting the party, has himself forgotten the principles on which the Republican party was founded, and is himself at war with them.

Mr. TRUMBULL then reviewed the course of the majority in the Senate on the question of removing Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the resolution to investigate the management of the New York custom house, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each and all of these questions the majority had avowedly acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of the party. The Senator from Indiana [Morton], speaking on the position of Mr. Sumner, had boldly said the question was not as to the propriety of the act, but it was whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and usages of the party. That was a standard of duty for Senators acting under oath! When it was proposed to investigate the abuses in the New York custom house, the Senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it; but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from the suspicion of being a whitewashing committee. That Committee had not yet made its report, and he [Trumbull] would not assail it, but its conduct in making the investigation was public, and was somewhat remarkable. Witnesses who testified that Custom House officers had interfered with the Legislature of New York were asked whether they were not themselves parties to the same offense as if people had not a right to take part in politics, and as if the Committee could call people to account for their political action. It had been stated, too, that notice had been given that witnesses brought before the Committee for the purpose of exposing corruption and malfeasance in office were themselves to be prosecuted. A good way to encourage witnesses to testify! Again, on the pending resolution, the same old cry of "party! party!" had been raised, and Senators who moved the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He would not comment on the motive of Senators, but the people where thoroughly aroused against fraud and corruption every where, and they would understand the motives of these Senators very well. The Senator from Indiana had denounced the platform of the liberal Republicans as anti-Republican and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view did not know the meaning of Republicanism. He then went over resolutions in the platform one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the principles of the Republican party. They were the principles he had contended for through all his public life, and, God helping him, he would contend for them to the end.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull had come into the Senate with a prepared speech containing two things—an assault upon him [Morton] and a defense of the Missouri Liberal Republican movement and its platform. It was unnecessary for him to show further than he had shown already the scheme, which management designed to divide and defeat the Republican party. He was sorry that Mr. Trumbull had identified himself with it, but as he had done so, others could not do less than recognize the fact. Mr. Trumbull had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati Convention was to make a nomination for the Presidency. He [Morton] thought there was no doubt about that, but he would have the Secretary read from the speech of Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that Convention. Governor Brown in that speech delicately intimated that he expected the nomination himself, but at the same time expressed a willingness to stand aside for a stronger man from another State, and he [Morton] believed it was generally understood that Senator Trumbull was to be the candidate. The people generally understood that that Senator had stepped out of the Republican party, stepping, however, within easy returning distance, and was standing with his back all chalked over "Barkis is willin'." [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON reiterated the statement that the Liberal Republican platform was essentially Democratic, and that he based his criticism on the Resolution which declared the Ku-Klux law unconstitutional. He said there was still rebellion in the South, and he believed more men had been killed and wounded by Ku-Klux during the last four years than were killed in the war of 1812.

Mr. MORTON then criticised Mr. Trumbull's votes on amnesty, and insisted that if he and Tipton had voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by a three-fourths vote. Senator Trumbull talked much about civil service reform, but he had been informed to-day that that very Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations to office since this administration came into power.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no means of knowing exactly how many he had made, but he was satisfied that in the last five years he had not made a dozen recommendations, and that there were no men in office who were placed there by his recommendation.

Mr. MORTON said he was authorized to say that Mr. Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would like to see the evidence.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull had charged that he [Morton] had attempted to defeat the investigation by raising the cry of party. That charge was not true; but he acknowledged that he was a party man. Party was an indispensable instrument for the enforcement of the principles which he believed necessary for the salvation and preservation of the country. Mr. Morton claimed that Trumbull had always been a party man, and had received at the hands of the Republican party the highest honor that could be conferred, with the exception of the Presidency, and now, if he wished to desert that party, he wished to know it. If he intends to come out and support the nominee of the fifth of June, now is a good time to say it. As Senator the other day, I did not intend to be cheated, and I do not mean my party to be cheated. Breckenridge and Slidell having decided to go into the rebellion, staid behind in this chamber to betray the Government and country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us, I can bid them a kind good bye; but I am not willing that they shall remain and fight us from our own camp.

Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into Executive session. The Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GETZ presented a petition for a law licensing distillers according to their capacity.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. VOORHEES spoke against it because it contained an appropriation for a Consul at Havana. He spoke of Spain as being a brutal, bloody power, against which the Cubans revolted, being supported therein by the sympathies of the people of the United States. The struggle in Cuba the last three years was almost unparalleled, although Spain had in 1869 167,000 soldiers in Cuba and fifty-seven vessels-of-war in Cuban waters.

Mr. VOORHEES said he did not speak for the annexation of Cuba, but for the recognition of her independence. Why the United States should allow Spain to insult the American flag and not retaliate was more than he could see. He had a list of eight peaceable American citizens who had been shot in cold blood in Cuba, and nineteen who were languishing in Cuban prisons. Others had their property confiscated. The American name and authority had been treated with supreme contempt. He referred to the execution of students, and to the last decree of the Cuban Convention as to the punishment of treason. Even poor, disordered Mexico had acknowledged the belligerent right of the Cubans, while this country, with all its boasted power, hearing the dogs of war rending the flesh and crushing the bones of the victims, was silent. It was a sad, a miserable spectacle, a most pitiful spectacle; and what made it still worse was, that within three months after the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, Spain had recognized the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the House would be very slow to take any measure in regard to Cuba, to Spain, to Great Britain or to any other nation with which we are now at peace, to harass and irritate and widen the angry feelings which already existed.

Mr. BANKS said that he did not anticipate any difficulty with Great Britain or with Spain, but he believed that the best way to secure peace was the assertion of our rights and preparation to defend them. He had listened to the gentleman from Indiana [Voorhees] with great pleasure, and he heartily coincided with most of his views; but if the House wanted to break off our relations with Spain, it should strike at the Minister of Spain and Consul in Cuba.

The debate being closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the enacting clause. Rejected by 9 to 110. The amendment advancing the Russian mission to first class, the Japanese mission to second class, and reducing the Central American missions to one Minister at Nicaragua, were severally agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary in Virginia for property destroyed during the war by disorderly soldiers of the United States.

The Committee rose without taking action, and the House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1872.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

South American advices state that twelve persons were killed on the Santiago Railroad, near Tabon, by the breaking of an axle. The editors of the Peruvian *Nacional* have been released from imprisonment, but their paper suppressed.

WEST INDIAN NEWS.

Kingston, Jamaica, dates to the 9th state that memorial services in honor of the slaughtered students in Havana were held on the 28th ult. British troops are being withdrawn from Jamaica. The American squadron was expected at Kingston soon. Port au Prince dates to the 3d state that another revolution is probable. The national palace is believed to have been set on fire by the disaffectionists. The Haytien national treasury is empty, and the German Government demand pecuniary damages for outrages on its subjects, while France insists on taking fifty customs duties as indemnity for similar outrages.

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

In the quarantine investigation to-day, L. S. Pond, one of the directors of the steamship company whose vessels run to Havana, testified that under the present quarantine officers delays and expenses are much heavier than ever before. It is thought the present health officer refused all vessels from quarantine as soon as possible, that is as soon as he had made all the money out of them he could. Experienced lightermen offer to do the lighterage for the half now charged. The result of these quarantine exactions has been a loss to this port annually of 40,000 hogsheads of sugar which have been taken to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Pond stated that he considered the lighterage business at quarantine a swindle on merchants from beginning to end. He had no doubt Dr. Carnochan reaped a share of the swindle, and the community was plundered right and left. D. K. Norval, shipmaster, testified to the extortion in the towing of one of his vessels by the quarantine tug boats. J. S. Blanke testified to doing police, coachman's and messenger's duties for Dr. Carnochan, also to collecting fares on the quarantine steamboat when taking passengers to the city, and handing the money to Dr. Carnochan.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Two children of P. Flanagan, at Tremont, Westchester county, were burned to death this morning by the destruction of the shanty in which they lived.

GREAT FIRE IN FLORENCE.

A letter from Florence, January 24th, says a fire there the day previous rendered two hundred families houseless and dependent on charity for sustinance.

SUICIDE OF A JOURNALIST.

Henry Quackenbush, lately on the staff of the *Evening News*, committed suicide in Central Park yesterday, during mental aberration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A Baltimore afternoon paper publishes an article charging Rev. A. D. Huston, a distinguished minister, of that city, with the seduction of several young ladies connected with the Sunday-school of his church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal.

A fire at Monticello, Wednesday night, damaged the postoffice, a drug store and two dwellings. Loss $30,000; insurance unknown.

The Anchor Line steamer, India, from Glasgaw for New York, twenty-seven days out, has arrived at Halifax with the American fishing schooner, Jos. H. Chandler, in tow. The steamer lost her rudder on the 8th, and on the 23d fell in with the schooner, which had been engaged to tow astern and steer the steamer. She has one hundred passengers on board.

Wm. P. Holcomb was shot and killed at Columbia, Tennessee, Thursday evening, by his nephew, Henry Holcomb. Subsequently a policeman shot and killed Edward Kuhn, who he attempted to arrest, and who, as himself shooting at a crowd. Kuhn was a partner of Holcomb, whose body had been placed in his saloon. The slaying in both instances is regarded as justifiable.

LITERARY.

The High School—The New Curtain.

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of being present at the High School and of hearing the performance of the Philo Kappa Psi Society. The exercises were anticipated with perhaps more than usual interest, owing to the fact that an announcement had been made that the drop-curtain for the stage, in the Lecture Hall, would be exhibited for the first time.

When the curtain had been lowered into position, and all had admired it sufficiently, Dr. Jillson, Principal of the institution, introduced Mr. Hartman, a member of the Building Committee. Mr. Hartman proceeded to explain the design and point out the more hidden beauties. The design consists of two pictures, the one real, the other ideal. The lower is the real, and represents the surroundings of a country district school. The season of the year is spring, and all of the shrubs and flowers have a beautiful freshness, characteristic of youth. Several Boys and girls are on their way to the school-house, which is visible in the distance.

The upper picture is the ideal. It consists of the Temple of Fame, situated on a high hill. Around the hill flows a rapid stream, across which are several bridges. There are various ways of reaching the top of the hill. Some are represented as passing the other hill, while others who remain inactive are being carried down the current. Some have reached the bridges and are crossing the stream; others are slowly scaling the hill with ladders—*all are at work.* The summit of the hill is covered with evergreens through which many paths are winding and crossing each other.

The curtain is about thirty feet wide, and, when viewed as a whole, presents a very pretty scene, reflecting credit on the artist, Mr. Hoyt.

The performances consisted of music by Messrs. Kramer and Birmingham on the piano and violin; essays read by Misses Squier, Reed, Cuddy, Floyd and Muhlenbring, a declamation by Mr. Thompson, and a debate between Messrs. Fears, and a debate between Mr. Boothe and Mr. Hill. The exercises were interspersed with music by Misses Baetz, Barckley, Weddell and Muhlenbring. The whole programme was very creditably executed, and gave evidence of a cultivation which could not come from mere drill. Mr. Shaw, the President, presided.

We could recommend to all who can, to attend these exercises which occur every Friday afternoon.

The New Coal Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Humphreys to secure to the miners of bituminous coal "full and exact wages" for the mining of all sizes of merchantable coal, and to regulate the weight or measurement thereof, is regarded as oppresive by some of the coal merchants, and efforts are being made to resist its passage. The bill was published in full in this paper a few days ago, and since then its provisions have been freely discussed. It is contended that the bill, if passed, will give the miners a dangerous advantage over the merchants, and a meeting of the Coal Exchange has been called for Monday next, to adopt some course of action in regard to the matter.

Raid on the Street-Walkers.

Some time ago the Mayor instructed the night police to notify the street-walkers that they must desist from making their nightly rounds. The order was carried into effect, and the parties notified paid no attention to it. Last night, under instructions from the Mayor, the police arrested about twenty of the unfortunate women and locked them up for hearing this morning. The arrests were made under an old ordinance prohibiting "night walking." The greater number of the girls arrested last night were patrolling Wood street, between Fifth avenue and the river.

Heartless.

Gotleib Pfeil and George Haber have been held to bail before Deputy Mayor Nichols, to answer a charge of cruelty to animals. It is alleged that the defendants owned a couple of mules, which they wantonly and maliciously allowed to starve to death in a stable at Lawrenceville. The evidence at the hearing was decidedly against the accused. When will we next hear from the S. P. C. T. P. of C. T. A.?

THE Brandon Manufacturing Company are the only possessors of the valuable improvements which have been made in weighing machines during the last twenty years. Their scales are constructed on principles which differ from those in all others, and the superiority of the principles in the Howe Scales has been repeatedly proven in both public and private comparative exhibition.

To be convinced of the truth of their high claims, call on the agents, Souder & McClurg, 63 Wood street.

X. X.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Important New Financial Measure.

N. Y. Central Scrip Dividend Tax.

Decision Against the Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

The Chicago Relief Measure.

The Chicago delegation called on the President to-day, and pressed the views of the delegation upon the pending measure for relief. The President expressed himself as quite in favor of the general ends sought by the delegation. To-day, by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Logan the relief bill was recommitted to the Finance committee, for the purpose of allowing the Chicago delegation to have a hearing in the matter. Subsequently Senator Sherman appointed next Monday morning as the time when the committee would receive the delegation. The latter will urge that the Senate abandon the bill in its present shape, and take up Burchard's as first reported from the House, so as to avoid the return of the measure for further debate and action in the House. Logan's substitute, which passed the Senate, only differed from Burchard's by the insertion of the words so as to definitely provide that material on which drawbacks are allowed should be imported for and actually used in building within the burnt district. The delegation contend that the point was sufficiently guarded in the Burchard bill, which provided that said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after the date of the fire. The delegation claims that this is virtually the same in effect as the amendment in Logan's bill, since very little of what would fall within the terms of the bill, and which was imported previous to the fire, was saved. From consultations the members of the delegation have had with Senators, they feel confident that with the aid of the votes of those who were absent when reconsideration was carried, the House bill can be carried, and so the matter ended without return to the House. Several of the delegation consider that the most difficult part of the plan, however, is that which requires the Senate to abandon the verbal and technical amendment attached the House bill. From the temper of the House they fear that considerable opposition will manifest itself in the House in case the measure comes back to it in any shape, as those interests opposed to the bill have taken great pains to forward remonstrances to many members, and quite a number who favored the bill when passed are now certain to oppose it. If the delegation cannot induce the committee to agree upon the original House bill, they will next support Morrill's amendment, and ask to have white lead, linseed oil, and various forms of paint added to the list.

A New Financial Measure.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to the following bill:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit without interest, from National Banks in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, and in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the office where the deposit therefor are made, and the certificates shall be held and counted by said banks as part of their legal reserve, and be used by said banks in settlement of their exchange balances. That nothing in this act shall authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency.

The Scrip Dividend Tax Decision.

The conclusion of the report of William Orton, Assessor Lathrop and Supervisor Smyth of the Albany district, appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to examine the whole question of taxing the New York Central scrip, is as follows: "We conclude, therefore, that the issue of these certificates was in effect an increase of capital, based wholly on a prospective increase of revenue, and that a dividend of or substitute for accrued profits, and that whatever the obligation of the Company may have been at that time or may now be for the tax in respect of such profits accrued during the whole or any part of the period from 1862 to 1868, the distribution of these certificates did not create a liability to tax, and therefore the Company was not liable for the assessment from which it has appealed." This report has been disapproved by Commissioner Douglass, and the decision of the latter furnished the Associated Press to-night.

Tax on Canned Fruits to be Collected.

Secretary Boutwell has overruled the decision of Commissioner Douglass, suspending the collection of tax on canned fruits, jellies, &c., schedule C, until Congress acts, and the collection of the tax will proceed for the present.

Public Buildings for Cincinnati.

The bill for the new public buildings in Cincinnati, which has been reported favorably from the Senate Finance Committee, will doubtless pass as it came from the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Representatives Shellabarger, of Ohio; Sheldon, of Louisiana; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Lyner, of Maine, and Townsend, of New York, constitute the sub-Committee of Commerce to prepare a bill for the revival of American commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the fortifications bill, appropriating nearly two million dollars.

PAYMENT OF MARCH INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of interest due March 1st on twenties from Monday next without rebate.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following internal revenue decisions have been rendered: 1. Commissioner Douglas decides that the issue of interest certificates to the amount of $23,036,000 on the 10th day of December, 1868, by the New York Central Railroad Company, is substantially a scrip dividend, and taxable under the internal revenue laws. 2. That the admission of the Company, made and yet of record, when said certificates were issued, that they were based on the earnings of the road, and expenditures of the company, equal in amount to eighty per cent. of the stock of the company, $23,036,000 being the amount of scrip dividends, is binding and not to be disregarded against the rights of the government, though subsequently contradicted by the testimony of the counsel of the company, that the commissioner, in the face of admissions and contradictory explanations, has the power of a court to accept of or reject explanatory evidence. That only income actually received gains or profits as are represented after September, 1862, the date of the first income tax law are liable to taxation. 4. That the income and valuation for the taxation of scrip dividends is generally the market value, but that where, by the admission of the company, scrip actually represents dollar for dollar of its face, then that value would be taxed. 5. That by the company will prevail in adjusting taxation. 5. That as much dividend as belongs to the period from September, 1862, to September, 1868, is to be taxed. In this case the dividend covering in time fifteen years' earnings, &c., six fifteenths of the whole being the proportionate amount between 1862 and 1868, is what must be taxed. In this case six fifteenths amount to 89,214,400, on which the tax of five per cent. should be collected.

LANDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

A bill was introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-day, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, appropriating to each State in which agricultural colleges have been established in accordance with the law of 1862, one million acres of public lands for their further endowment and support. No mineral lands are to be taken under this act.

Died from His Injuries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, PA., February 23, 1872.—James Briexer, who had a leg cut off by a locomotive on Wednesday evening, died this afternoon.

Pittsburgh Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: In your column devoted to "Finance and Trade," you give some *correct* figures, from the paper entitled "Insurance Reporter," relative to our *home* insurance companies.

The exhibit there would be to the uninitiated a terrible thing to contemplate, but as the immense weight of lead and iron expended in battle does not *all* come in contact with the braves engaged, neither does *all* that large amount of risk come under the besom of destruction, so inaptly quoted by the Reporter. Besides, I am more than half inclined to think it is done to injure Pittsburgh abroad, for it is well known that nearly, if not quite, fifty per cent. of that large amount at risk is scattered all over the reneeville. The confines of the hearing was decidedly against the accused. When will we next hear from the S. P. C. T. P. of C. T. A.?

THE Brandon Manufacturing Company are the only possessors of the valuable improvements which have been made in weighing machines during the last twenty years. Their scales are constructed on principles which differ from those in all others, and the superiority of the principles in the Howe Scales has been repeatedly proven in both public and private comparative exhibition.

To be convinced of the truth of their high claims, call on the agents, Souder & McClurg, 63 Wood street.

X. X.

RESPECT.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

Yesterday there was a large meeting of the members of the Coal Exchange, at No. 14 Smithfield street, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of the late Mr. Samuel Miller, formerly a prominent member of the Exchange.

Mr. John F. Dravo was called to the Chair, and Mr. Frank H. Anderson appointed Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Dravo announced the object of the meeting and made a few remarks about the deceased of a touching and highly complimentary nature.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, which submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in his allwise providence to take from our midst our late friend and business companion, Mr. Samuel Miller, therefore;

Resolved, That whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we cannot avoid the feelings of sadness which have come upon us on hearing of his death, having for long years been associated by the ties of friendship. And now that he has gone from among us, we can look back over the years and remember with pleasure the business intercourse which so often brought us in contact with our departed friend; nor can we forget the many instances of his unselfish acts to promote our general interest.

Resolved, That whilst we sincerely feel our loss, we have the consolation that our loss is his gain; that we believe he has gone to that home where privations and disappointments never come.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have our heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of their affliction, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to them, and also published in our city papers, with a request that Louisville and New Orleans papers copy the same.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Railroad Conductors.

A correspondent sends a communication relative to the salaries of conductors on our steam railways. He takes the ground that, as a class, railway conductors are not sufficiently remunerated for the labor they have to perform; that they are compelled, by the nature of their duties, to spend more money in dress than any other class of employees, and that most of them have to pay boarding in two or more places. Our correspondent says: "I believe that some conductors should be better paid than others—that a strictly temperate man should receive a higher salary than one who indulges in liquor. But I am led to believe that very little distinction is made in this respect, and that in not a few instances the advantage is given in favor of the dashing, extravagant, hail-fellow, who is ready to tip his glass upon every occasion, rather than to the steady, sober, and careful man, who is content with the fare of sober, prudent men, when they take passage upon a railway train, and railroad officers should give this matter more attention than they seem to do. I am aware that the rules of railway companies prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors when on duty; but, like some of our local laws, they are not enforced."

We cannot but think many have been the experience of our correspondent, here or elsewhere; but, so far as our knowledge extends, the charge of intemperance will not apply to any of the conductors on the railways running here. If faults of this character are developed in the conduct of officers so public as railway conductors necessarily are, complaints are soon made, not only to the managers of the road, but to the newspaper press. It must be said, to the credit of our conductors, that their conduct in this respect has never been called in question in a single instance. As to the matter of compensation, that is a question which should be settled by the conductors and those who employ them. Any interference on the part of the public or the press would be hurtful.

The Baby in the House.

The inventor of the contrivance called "A Baby Chair" certainly stands a good chance of winning immortal fame—there would be no sort of doubt of it, if the little creatures did have their way. It is constructed and operates on the true principle. In the language of the inventor, "in this chair babies can sit down, stand up, turn around, walk, run, jump and gallop around the circle, swing, keep time to music, long before they can run about: it is complete, perfect and safe. It is at once relief to the child, nurse and mother. In a word it suits exactly—and this is said not from hearsay. It is an instructor in the mystery of walking, a strengthener of the limbs, developer of the voice, and source of amusement. It may not be that children, as yet cry for them, but it is a well attested fact that they cease to cry when once the chair is in possession. Inquire of reader—father, of course—needs only to be informed that Mr. Sharp, the agent, is at J. R. Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, where the chair will and its agent, hing—which is substantial and neat—is sold for $6, and that not single chairs only, but chairs at wholesale and rights to sell will be disposed of by Mr. Sharp, who has a corps of agents. In our principal families who have permitted him to refer to them as being only to happy to bear testimony to the excellence of this latest blessing—after the baby—in the nursery.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 37.

The following sales of the famous Steinway pianos have been made since publication of last bulletin:

L. Osgood, Esq., bought a Full Square Grand Steinway Piano.

A. S. Parks, Esq., Steubenville, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

P. G. Dihm, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Francis Kirby, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Piano, etc., etc.

The vast superiority of the Steinway Pianos was strikingly manifested at a late concert in this city. The player, a splendid performer, made use of some other make of instruments, and it was the theme of general regret that so fine a pianist had not been furnished with one of those splendid Steinway Concert Grands—that there was a vast difference in favor of the latter, etc., etc. No man ever yet regretted having bought a Steinway, while hundreds of less fortunate persons are anxiously casting around how to swop off their inferior machines without incurring too much loss. All the western sole agents, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., are and have been selling these instruments for years on the so-called *renting plan*—i. e., on monthly payments and long credit. The best instruments and the best terms are offered at their establishment.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at the same time. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents. 572

THE MANY opportunities that are now being offered in Real Estate, do not exceed the liberality and positive saving that is offered at the office of the Original Howe Sewing Machine Company in the purchase of a first class sewing machine.

You can secure an Improved Howe by paying ten dollars per month, until the machine is paid for. Remember the place to buy the *Genuine Howe*, is at 201 Penn street, Library Building. Active Agents wanted in every town.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

GOVERNOR GRARY was a strong man in the National Labor Convention for President, and stood next to the highest on the first ballot. After that the politicians (great laborers they!) took the matter in hand and GRARY was beaten by Judge DAVIS in the end, with PARKER, of New Jersey, for Vice. The former is a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, the latter a wealthy politician. The framers of this ticket expect to find a market for their wares at the Cincinnati Convention and among the truck-and-dicker men generally.

THE Southwestern papers are jubilant over the accession of Colonel SCOTT to the Presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which they think will now be pushed forward with the utmost vigor and rapidity. The accounts of the late snow blockades on the Union Pacific appear still further to increase their satisfaction. What with the elements themselves demonstrating the necessity of a transcontinental route free from snows and from the terrible inconveniences and delays to which they give rise, and the railroad monarch of the world at the head of the enterprise on which they have set their hearts, the people of the Southwest begin as never before to congratulate themselves on their favorable situation between Europe and China, and to flatter themselves with the near prospect of millions of tonnage, and money, and people, engaged in the traffic and travel between the two points across their territory. The rigors of the mountain route gave them hope, but now that they are reinforced by Col. SCOTT they consider the project pretty nearly as good as accomplished already.

THE formidable gathering at Antwerp of the "legitimatists" of the various countries of Europe, referred to in our cable dispatches, bodes ill for the maintenance of peace in that quarter of the world, especially when taken in connection with the extraordinary activity prevailing in the military and naval workshops of the governments of those countries. In Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and even that plucky little Rhode Island of Europe, Belgium, the same constructive energy prevails, all of them being incessantly engaged in the manufacture of arms and material of war. More than ever, at such a juncture, is it desirable that the new departure inaugurated by the United States and Great Britain in the shape of the Washington treaty should not turn out to be a failure, and that no efforts should be spared or relinquished which promise, however remotely, to promote equity and justice between nations, to avert the horrors and miseries of war, and to substitute moral and intellectual agencies for the settlement of disputes in the place of military might and political craftiness.

THE New York *World*, whose discussions concerning the National interpretation to be placed upon the disputed points in the Washington treaty have been marked by unusual ability, in a leading article in Thursday's issue clearly shows from documentary data that when the British Government first sent plenipotentiaries to Washington under the correspondence between Secretary FISH and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, it knew it would be required to meet a claim from us of compensation for indirect losses and injuries. This is proved by extracts from the speeches of various British statesmen, from the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Lords STANLEY and RUSSELL, from REVERDY JOHNSON'S history of his own negotiations with Lord CLARENDON, and from the correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY and the British Foreign Office, showing official dealing by England with our claims for consequential damages, and knowledge that they existed. It is also proved—indeed, Mr. GLADSTONE himself has frankly admitted—that the Foreign Office in London directed everything at Washington during the session of the Commission, day by day; that the British Commissioners were the merest attesting attorneys; that the English Ministry was daily informed of the exact text and tendency of events, and that England's claim that the Treaty is ambiguous and susceptible of contradictory interpretations is therefore a mere ridiculous pleading of the "baby act."

THE Senate Committee drawn in the MCCLURE-GRAY case will meet in Philadelphia early in next week and at once enter on the duty to which they have been assigned. Composed as it is of some of the best men in the Senate, we may safely assume that the duty will be performed with expedition and without partiality. The fact that the Senate ordered a committee—a Committee that will proceed without fear or favor—is creditable to the Senate and the Republican party. It furnishes another proof that the party does not fear the truth, that it is only anxious to reform abuses wherever they are shown to exist; that it will perpetuate no wrong that it can correct, and will be first in ferreting out wrong-doing whenever and wherever there are reasonable grounds for an investigation. The opposition will make no capital by charging the Republican party with corruption, or irregularities of any kind. It is to its everlasting credit that it stands ready to punish offenders, and never so ready as when suspicion points to its own ranks. This is not saying that there exists this state of things in the Fourth Senatorial district that is charged. But charges have been made, and the Republicans in the Senate have not hesitated to institute the proper inquiry. That there should have been a difference of opinion as to the manner of proceeding is not at all singular—it is altogether natural that such should be the fact; and it is an auspicious circumstance that, while this difference existed, in the end perfect harmony and an earnest determination prevailed.

AMERICAN feeling in reference to the Washington treaty is remarkably quiet. Indeed, hardly any feeling seems to be manifested on the subject. Many, no doubt, indulge the hope that England, after blustering for a while, will give in, abandon her ogre and emphatically avowed refusal to submit the subject of consequential damages to arbitration, and agree to accept the American statement of the case. But a much greater number probably feel that the United States can afford to wait, believing that while a speedy settlement of the question at issue between the two countries is of vital consequence to England, it is of much less importance to this country. We mention these views by way of accounting for the small measure of anxiety which on this side of the Atlantic has followed the denunciation of our "case" on the other side. Without expressing any opinion touching either of the foregoing views, we may say that many warm friends of this country and of republican institutions in Europe, are a good deal concerned about one aspect of the great controversy, which seems to be seldom thought of, or at least talked about among us. They are afraid that one effect of the largeness of the American demands may be to produce a reaction among European Liberals, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent. They call to mind the earnestness with which the laboring classes stood up for the cause of the Union, and thus perhaps prevented, or at any rate helped to prevent interposition by their government in favor of the South. Should the American Government now insist, or seem to insist too strenuously upon mere money indemnity, it is feared that the old sympathy for the transatlantic republic may give place to indifference or resentment, especially as the aristocratic classes are using every effort to turn the case to useful account in that way and to excite the shopkeeping and laboring classes against America.

AMERICANS seem to take an unaffected interest in the sayings and doings of DOM PEDRO, of Brazil, an interest which is perhaps in part to be referred to a rational and becoming sympathy with the fortunes of the great Empire of their continent, and in part to a feeling of pride in the character of a prince born and educated on the hither side of the Atlantic. Somewhat of this American sentiment is also, no doubt, due to the account of the Emperor given in the report of the AGASSIZ expedition, and to his well known friendship for the United States. It is pleasant to learn what a very favorable impression his Brazilian majesty is making in France. By his quiet unpretending manners, and by the earnestness and industry with which he seeks knowledge, intelligent Frenchmen are reminded of the visits long ago made to Paris by the German Emperor, JOSEPH the Second, and by the Czar PETER. Republican journalists do not neglect the opportunity for contrasting the plain and simple ways and the inquisitive spirit of the royal tourist with the pomp and frivolity of other well known kingly characters. DOM PEDRO was lately heard to say, "I do not believe that there can be a good government without a free press." He eagerly invites the acquaintance and listens to the talk of leading politicians of different parties, and of men distinguished in literature and science. Some months ago we quoted a Berlin letter which mentioned the admiration excited among the scholars of the German Capital by DOM PEDRO'S various knowledge, a noted rabbi finding him familiar with Hebrew and the Cabbala. Now we learn that M. LIAIS, of the Paris Observatory, pronounces him versed in astronomy. Some readers will recollect AGASSIZ'S testimony as to the Emperor's acquaintance with natural history. True, it may be judicious, in weighing plebeian admiration for the intellectual acquisitions of royalty, to make some slight abatement on the ground of possible illusion. In attestation of the stores of SOLOMON, Scripture cites the witness of a queen. However, there can be no reasonable doubt that DOM PEDRO merits most of what has been said in his commendation. His popularity has been raised in France by a little incident which occurred at Rouen, where the German garrison proposed to honor and gratify him with a serenade. "General," said the Emperor to the commandant of the city, "I am obliged for your attention, but I am not in Prussia," thus politely declining German honors on French territory. DOM PEDRO, when attending scientific lectures, declines all special accommodation, taking a seat on one of the benches occupied by the student hearers.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS IN EARNEST.

A few days ago the Senate chamber of the State of Ohio was the scene of such a debate as is supposed to be peculiar to the remote frontier, the border-land of civilization, where, in the language of an admirer of American institutions, "a rude justice is maintained with the rifle and the bowie knife." We do not, however, mean that either rifles or bowie knives were used on the occasion to which we refer. Though neither of those instruments for the maintenance of justice was employed, to quiet spectators of the exhibition it must have been evident that they alone were wanting to a complete presentation of such a spectacle as has often been witnessed in frontier halls or cabins of legislation and courts of justice. The language and the actions of some of the Senators warranted the beholder to expect bloodshed, and in the absence of that element of interest, mere disgust unmitigated or unmodified by horror or alarm, was the proper effect of the scene. As the subject of discussion was one of State politics, we need not enter into details farther than to say that the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Senate, sustained by the Republicans, decided that in a question concerning a disputed seat, a Mr. Kemp had no right to vote, as he was himself interested in the result. After several speeches on the subject and the refusal of an appeal, the Speaker instructed the Clerk in calling the roll to omit Kemp's name. To describe the scene that followed is quite impossible, simply because we dare not print the language used by the Democratic Senators. Confusion worse confounded! The excited spectators who filled the lobby and passages took part in and heightened the tumult. A Democratic Senator roared at the top of his voice against the decision of the chair, and called on his brethren to leave the hall; whereupon many of them seized their hats and began to hasten forth, vociferously encouraging one another. One honorable gentleman in a single sentence having declared that the Speaker was determined to run the machine himself, passed upon him the final condemnation, in the phrase which may be heard at any street corner when two rowdies undertake to settle a difference with their fists. When, cursing and blaspheming, the Democratic Senators had left the hall, the Republicans proceeded with business. After a little while some of the Democrats returned, but as SAYLOR who claimed the seat against KEMP, was admitted and took the prescribed oath, the Democrats, by this time all having resumed their legislative functions, became more violent and noisy than ever. One of them denounced the Lieutenant Governor as a scoundrel and party trickster, and was protected by his Democratic friends when the Sergeant-at-Arms tried to arrest him. Many other speeches equally full of wrath were delivered before the Senate adjourned for the day.

We do not fancy that such a statement is pleasant reading to any considerable number of persons. But it may be useful, as it is both historically and ethically interesting. It is interesting to see how long, through partisan influences, the mists of barbarism may continue to darken a civilization so bright as that of Ohio, and the illustration of so-called Democratic devotion to popular rights afforded by the narrative, is equally edifying. As a picture of manners the foregoing report of the affair is, we confess, wretchedly dim and insignificant from the omission of those elegant flowers of speech, those potent blasphemies, which when skillfully employed lend such admirable emphasis, if not persuasiveness to the prescription of Democratic principles and appeals.

PETER COOPER, the venerable philanthropist, has just published an important pamphlet, a copy of which he has forwarded to each Senator and Representative in Congress, in which he points out the blighting effects of British free trade upon the industries of every country which has allowed England to wage against them the warfare of a hostile commerce. The observations and experiences of upwards of fifty years devoted to manufacturing and commercial business have, he states, but served to convince him that the vital principle of our national prosperity consists in the protection of home industry and home commerce. Upon these matters MR. COOPER is entitled to speak authoritatively and to be heard with respect. Himself beginning active life as a laborer, he has amassed a large fortune under the operation of a beneficent principle—frequently interrupted—which he advocates, and still better than this, has devoted nearly a million of dollars for the benefit of American mechanics. One of the noblest educational institutions of the country was built and endowed with his money, and bears his name. It is to be hoped our national Representatives will give due weight to the thoughtful words of this aged benefactor.

A LITTLE paragraph which we published yesterday concerning the amount of money on deposit in the savings banks of New York city—the aggregate being over a hundred and fifty millions of dollars—is quite significant as showing to what an extent the industry of the laboring classes enters as part and parcel into the wealth of the nation, and the injury which would result to them from the socialistic war on property which the wild communists of the country, male and female, threaten to inaugurate. It should indeed be perfectly evident, even to the most superficial observer, that if the working classes possessed their own institutions of this character, under their own management, they could not trust them apart from the general current and foundation of business. If the trade unions were to start banks and joint stock companies they would be perfectly valueless unless they came under the general law of business, and their stock would be utterly worthless the moment their credit was gone. Nothing can possibly be more short-sighted than the offensive combination which a certain crazy oratrix the other day in New York proposed against the capitalists and employers of the country. The true idea is for the workingmen of the country to meet capital on its own grounds, by uniting labor and skill for the employment of capital, just as capital now unites for the employment of labor and skill.

HORACE GREELEY'S invariable advice to poor people is to "go West." From the statement of a gentleman who has been for more than five years connected with the General Land Office, however, it seems the so-called cheap lands of the government are sometimes quite dearly purchased. He says that about one-half the homestead entries made are abandoned, and the land entered by others; in many cases the entry is abandoned three or four times before coming into the possession of persons who hold it permanently. Proof of six months' abandonment is sufficient to have the entry cancelled. This alone, says the Baltimore *American*, and there is no reason to doubt the fact stated, should convince those who have but small means, how poor are their chance of success in regions where, if there are neighbors to be found, every one has as much as he can struggle under in his efforts to effect a "clearing," and hence if sickness or accidents of any kind should overtake the settler, what an amount of sorrow and trouble, and finally a loss of all the labor that may have been performed, must finally attack those who seek their fortunes in those desolate regions.

ENGLAND is now engaged in the construction of a number of iron sea forts for the defense of prominent naval stations. It is estimated that, with the foundations, they will cost five million dollars a piece. The iron shell, or skeleton of one has just been completed. It weighs twenty-four hundred tons, and is to be fitted up with fifteen inch iron plates twenty-six feet in length. Each fort is to be seven hundred feet in circumference and two hundred and thirty feet high. They are to be armed with two tiers of guns, one tier of twenty-four 600-pounders and the other of twenty-five 400-pounders. The guns, it is calculated, will pierce twelve-inch armored ships at two thousand yards distance.

IT is stated that in a recent conversation with a gentleman prominently connected with the administration, the President emphatically stated that no Senator, whatever his name, had a right to call himself an Administration Senator, and that the distinction between Administration and anti-Administration Republican Senators is neither encouraged nor approved by him.

IT is wonderful with what facility Washington reports are manufactured. The latest is, that it is not the Postmaster-Generalship that Col. Forney is to have, but the United States Senatorship for Pennsylvania; and furthermore, that Gen. Cameron has "agreed to stand aside" for him. That will do for to-day. Next!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Advices from San Francisco report an immense accumulation of eastern-bound freight there, which is offered to the P. M. S. S Co. for transportation to New York. In order to meet this increased business, it is understood that the company will put on extra steamers between San Francisco and Panama, and, unless travel on the Union Pacific Railroad is speedily resumed, extra steamers will also be put on between New York and Aspinwall.

The official census of Denver, Colorado, in June, 1870, showed less than 5,000 inhabitants. A real estate firm in that city which recently had a census made, states that the population in December, 1871, was 10,852, having more than doubled in eighteen months. The number of buildings erected in 1871 was 783, valued at $2,591,375.

Some time ago we mentioned a remarkable diagram prepared by a Washington statistician, which showed, among other things, that only one-half as many children are now born to each thousand women as in 1800, and that there has been a regular decrease from one decade of years to another. It seems that a similar state of things exists in other countries. According to John Stuart Mill, there has been a steady decrease, since 1821, in the number of children born to each one thousand women, both in France and in England. It is especially noteworthy that this has been the case in England, where wealth has been accumulating so abundantly in both the middle and the upper classes.

There is trouble among the Indians of New York. The Senecas of the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations are agitating the question of ejecting the Cayugas and Onondagas, some three hundred in number, on the ground that the reservations were ceded to the Senecas. The others who have intermarried with the Senecas until there is hardly a pure Cayuga child left, claim that they have a right of living with the Senecas because of treaties between those tribes at the time of the cession of their lands about Cayuga and Onondaga lakes. The Senecas on these two reservations considerably exceed 2,000 in number.

German statesmen are not as thin-skinned as Gladstone. In the Berlin theatres the most prominent persons may be caricatured, without even a warning from the Censor. Sometimes they are seen in the stalls, laughing at their own portraits. Bismarck has just now an opportunity of seeing himself on the stage, by going to a popular theater, where they are playing "An Hour with Bismarck."

Horse flesh, say the Paris papers, has been discovered by medical men to be very beneficial in cases of chest diseases.

A new industry has been organized in Nashville, in the shape of a company to supply the medical market with subjects for dissection. The commodities are quoted as stiff at fair prices, but with grave risks for new ventures. It is thought there will soon be another rise.

The last year's pecan crop in Texas is estimated at over one million of bushels for export, which will realize to that State several millions of dollars.

The Actuary of the Clergy Mutual Life Assurance, in London, states in his last report that the mortality of the clergy may be safely put at twenty per cent. less than that of the rest of the community.

An immense anvil block, weighing some sixty tons, was recently cast at the Washington Navy Yard. This is said to be the largest iron casting ever made in the United States.

And now there is a cropping out of Republican sentiment in an unexpected quarter. A member of the Danish House of Representatives has introduced a bill proposing the abolition of the nobility and of all titles and orders. In laying the proposition before Parliament the Deputy declared that the party to which he belonged supported his views, and for the principles enunciated both himself and his supporters were resolved to struggle.

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature forbidding the prohibition of mail privileges to the inmates of lunatic asylums. The discussion of it brings out numerous instances of the inhumanity with which lunatics have been forbidden to write to their friends.

A tree was cut down last week in Kansas containing two bushels of bees and three hundred pounds of beautiful transparent honey.

The leading astronomers of the world are now busy in preparing to observe the forthcoming transit of Venus across the sun.

What Does It Mean?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Washington and Jefferson College case has at length been decided against the complainants, and as it has attracted much attention, it is natural for us to ask, what does this decision mean? One carefully looking at the subject would reply thus: It means that if a college can be removed from one place to another, contrary to the wishes of those by whose money and labor it was built and supported, it can also be removed to a third place, and from that again to another, whenever a few trustees prove faithless to their trust. It means that the work of good and upright men for the last sixty years or more has been overthrown without any satisfactory reason whatever, for *if one good reason* can be given by the Trustees for the removal of Jefferson college, those of us who tried to prevent this, would be willing to pledge ourselves to raise $80,000 for new buildings at Washington. It means that Jefferson College, which has done so much for the State and more for the Church of Christ than any other college in the country, to-day lies bleeding with wounds received in that battle which thousands are mourning as they remember her past history, of which every sensible alumnus may well be proud. It means that the Jefferson alumni, feeling that their "Alma Mater" is dead, will lose their influence in sending students to colleges away off from Washington county. It means the abandoning of buildings which, for many years to come, would, as in former years, accommodate hundreds of students and a good corps of instructors in one place, and the erecting new buildings in another place, only seven miles away. It means that this work of building being too great for the Trustees, will have to be done by other persons, and this means a circular one of these days to each Jefferson Alumnus, begging him to contribute to those who have severely wounded his mother. It means that the boys, who, in the interest of Jefferson College, drew up scholarships purporting to give an education at this institution, didn't know how to spell the name of the place where this instruction was to be given; they spelled *it* Canonsburg, *it* should have been spelt *Washington*.

W. F. B.

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in St. Louis and other Western river towns in the new industry of building iron boats for the Mississippi. Contracts for a number of these boats have recently been executed. A description of one of them, now in process of construction, will serve for a description of all. The entire hull is to be of iron, including deck and guards. The hull will be divided into eight water-tight compartments. There will be tanks in it, by which it will be practicable to sink the boat to the draft required in five minutes, or in about the same time to raise her original draft of water. The contract requires that she shall draw but eighteen inches of water when completed, with water and twenty-four hours' fuel on board. In short, she is to be a regular Clyde-built iron vessel. No rivets will be seen; on the contrary, the exterior of the hull will present a perfectly even and smooth surface. She is guaranteed to be able to tow up stream, with a load of weight at a speed of four and a half to five miles per hour. She will have a full "Texas," with business office, and rooms for the employees of the company. It is to be completed by May 1 of this year. All these boats are to be what is termed "shoal water propellers." They will be fully employed in the Upper Mississippi during navigation in towing rafts. When navigation is suspended they will tow in the lower rivers. What has Pittsburgh to say with respect to these matters?

THE recent advance in iron and other shipbuilding materials in Great Britain is said to be likely to check the building of steamships on the Clyde, which has made such wonderful progress during the past few years. Already, it is stated, the rise in materials increases the difficulty of concluding fresh contracts, and tends to enhance the price of all iron vessels in the market, especially those with modern machinery and appliances. It is also stated that there has been considerable inquiry for purchase on foreign account, stimulated, no doubt, by the anticipated imposition of a heavy duty in France on all tonnage built in that country (in addition to the machinery), before it can be brought under the French flag. When this measure is passed, it will almost amount to a prohibition of the sale of English vessels to the French. Is not this a favorable time for encouraging legislation on the subject of shipbuilding by Congress?

THE New York Senate Judiciary Committee has been placed in possession of evidence showing that over fifty millions of dollars have been made away with by the Erie Ring during the five years of its management. In 1867, when it came into power, the stock was $25,111,210, and the funded debt $22,429,920; total, $47,541,130. In 1871, the stock was $86,526,910, and the funded debt $26,398,800; total, $112,925,710, showing an increase of $65,384,580, of which $50,000,000 is unaccounted for, except by a false entry to old construction account, which was closed. In 1867, the road yielded about four per cent. on capital; under Ring management, nothing. The classification bill, which kept the Fisk-Gould Board in office, was passed by the Tammany and Erie Rings working together in the Legislature.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Interesting Experiments in Cleveland—A First Class Article of Steel Produced from a Mixture of "Silician" Ore and Common Lake Superior Pig Iron.

The Cleveland *Leader* gives a lengthy and very interesting account of a series of experiments in that city in the manufacture of steel, which are said to have been perfectly successful, and which must revolutionize the business. According to the *Leader's* statement, an iron ore mined in York county, Pa., and known as "Silician" ore, has only to be mixed with common Lake Superior pig iron, melted in a common puddling furnace, and steel is produced in any quantity desired. Until recently this silician ore, which was discovered a long time ago, has been looked upon as next to valueless.

Some time since, to solve its doubts, the Cleveland Iron Company ordered several tons of this ore for an experiment. The shippers gave directions as how it should be used, and twelve per cent of the pulverized ore was added to a furnace of common pig iron. The mass was worked in the same manner as if bar iron was to be produced, and in one hour after passing through the same operation as the bar does, the company had several tons of very fair steel. Tools were made from it. A bar was sent to a manufacturer of springs, and he pronounced it the most tenacious and malleable he had ever tried, and the company immediately secured a contract with an Ohio railroad company for five hundred tons of steel rails.

Last week, having procured a quantity of the ore, the Otis Iron Works, of Cleveland, also made an experiment. The per cent. of the "silician" ore was increased to twenty, the mass was put through the same process as common bar iron, and the result was steel which has been pronounced equal to any which the cutlers of England can produce. A manufacturer of cutlery in that city gave some of the steel a thorough trial, and he says of it: "Although drawn from ingot to the small sizes we use for blades under very unfavorable circumstances, it comes out when worked down and hardened as fine almost as silver, finer even than the best English steel we ever used. It seems to work well all the way through; it works kindly under the hammer, scales well when hardened, polishes black when finished, edges right on the oil stone, and cuts well and holds an edge. Could I get this steel in the right shape and size I should like to use it for pocket-knives all the while."

Desiring to make a further and severer test, a specimen of the steel was sent to the Remington Manufacturing Company to see how it would work up in a gun barrel. The barrel passed through the tests, and was only burst-ed when filled with powder and discharged. It has been tried as springs for watches and clocks, and found to meet every demand required.

The discovery is a truly wonderful one, and must cause a revolution. By the Bessemer process six hours are consumed in the manufacture of steel, and the machinery is of the most costly character, while a large increase of labor is required. By this process only one hour's time is wanted, and there is no machinery beyond that needed for the manufacture of common iron. The ore exists in almost inexhaustible quantities, is very cheap, and the maximal cost of the steel, where it can be produced in such weight at so short a notice, must fall heavily on English manufacture. It has been tried and tested until there is no longer any room to doubt that the steel is superior to any other in the world, and the business of manufacturing it will soon be the heaviest business in the country. The Bessemer steel rails cost from sixty to eighty-five dollars per ton in Canada, and from eighty to one hundred dollars per ton in the United States, and yet are not what railroad companies want. It is asserted that these rails can be furnished for twenty-five or thirty dollars per ton in the States, and, as to their durability, the Erie railroad, which has given them a trial during the winter on one hundred miles of road, has found them thoroughly proof against frost, breaking and flaw.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson has been rechosen by the Massachusetts delegation to represent that State on the Congressional Republican Executive Committe.

M. Elisee Reclus, the well known geographer, to whom we lately referred as having been sentenced to transportation to a French convict station by a court-martial for aiding the Communists, has had his sentence commuted to banishment from France, strong efforts having been made in his behalf by eminent American and English literary men.

A large number of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia have united in a letter to Col. Forney, tendering him a public banquet, in order, the signers say, not only to manifest their sincere regard for him personally, but also "to give some expression to our high appreciation of your active and efficient efforts for the promotion of the commercial interests of Philadelphia, the many long-needed reforms you have introduced during your brief term of office, the strict fidelity and distinguished ability with which all your arduous and often very difficult duties have been executed, and the kind and courteous manner in which they have ever been performed." Col. Forney has accepted the invitation, and the banquet will take place at the Academy of Music on the 8th of the ensuing month.

The various New York agents of the Syndicate now in Europe will leave for this country to-day, having wound up all their transactions connected with the new loan.

Mr. C. N. Pike, the young Vermont sculptor to whom we recently referred, has just finished a medallion profile of Henry Ward Beecher, in Rutland marble, which is said to be an excellent likeness, and has been purchased by a prominent citizen of Brooklyn.

Adelina Patti, now the Marquise de Caux, used to run about barefoot in New York. Rubini, the tenor, was a journeyman tailor. Wachtel drove a cab in Hamburg, and many a tenor he took to the opera house before he got into it himself.

F. B. Carpenter is wholly occupied with his great painting illustrative of the recent treaty with Great Britain, and is adding as fast as practicable, likenesses from life of the representative men of the "high contracting parties."

The wildest vagaries of the writers of sensational fiction are every day surpassed in real life. At one of the vilest "pretty waiter" concert saloons in New York, there is a young woman whose career, if properly parcelled out, would furnish materials for half a dozen novels of the period. She is as learned as one of Miss St. Elmo Evans's heroines, being conversant with all the classic and modern languages, and among the "many parts" that she has been called upon to play are those of an heiress at London, a belle at Paris, a public school teacher at Boston, and now a "pretty waiter girl" at New York.

A Philadelphia paper says: The many friends of Dr. McCosh, the eminent President of Princeton College, were shocked to learn by the announcement in the morning papers, that he was dangerously ill with an attack of pneumonia. We are happy to be able to announce that his friend, Mr George H. Stuart, has received a dispatch from Mrs. McCosh which states that the Doctor is recovering rapidly from a severe bronchial affection, and is now sitting up.

Mme. Pauline Lucca has received an enthusiastic reception at Petersburg, in Gounod's "Faust." The fair artiste was literally buried alive in bouquets, and the *grandes dames* of the Russian aristocracy divested themselves of their jewelry and threw it at the feet of the singer. Mme. Lucca was afterwards accompanied to her residence by an immense crowd.

A new American prima donna has just made a successful debut in Italy, in Bellini's opera of "Beatrice de Tenda." An Italian journal says of the artiste and the event: "Miss Brush, who, by the way, has not changed her name, as many do when they commence their career abroad, personated the principal *role* and delighted a very numerous audience by the beauty of her voice and the ease and elegance of her manner. It seemed impossible to many that this was her first appearance, so beautifully did she depict the beautiful but unfortunate *Beatrice*. Miss Brush, who has studied both at Milan and Paris, and had from fine voice and great beauty of person excited much curiosity in regard to her *debut*, deserves all the greater credit for the success she has made, by beginning in a city where she was quite unknown, and where naught but real merit would gain applause. We predict for her a fine career."

THE Agricultural Convention at Washington has adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to empower the Agricultural Department to publish a system of meteorological and crop reports, and declaring that a conference of the representative scientists of this and foreign countries should be convened for the purpose of perfecting a plan by which this could be successfully carried out. By this means, it was argued, the farmers of lands would be trustworthily posted on matters of great interest to them, and thus they would be able to secure the full benefit of their labors, knowing as they would the price of articles in the state of the markets, besides being constantly posted up as to the state of the weather. A resolution was also offered by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and unanimously adopted, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to grant more lands to sustain the agricultural colleges, and also a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the army to each college for the purpose of giving instructions in mathematics and military science.

THE Treasurer of the United States, in reply to an inquiry whether the stockholders of a national bank will be required to pay a municipal tax upon the shares held by them, in case of exchanging six per cent. bonds deposited to secure the redemption of circulating notes for five per cent. bonds of the new funded loan, decides that although the act of July 14, 1870, declares that the funded loan of 1881 and interest thereon shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, the deposit of bonds of that loan by a national bank with the Treasurer of the United States, to secure the redemption of its circulating notes, does not bring exemption to the bank from any payment of taxes which it would otherwise have been required to pay.

Four Millions of Invalids.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with billiousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which to the lamentied practitioners of medicine has been such a monster, has received a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can therefore sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proved, he can conscientiously recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is a boon to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
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Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

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LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 9th day of February, A. D., 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN F. RONS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Assignee,
No. 89 Diamond street.

UNITED STATES

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Stockholders may withdraw at any time, with share of the profits.

Loans may be repaid at any time, with advantage to the borrower.

Each Stockholder has but one vote, and holds as many shares as he sees fit.

No assessments made, and no liabilities incurred.

The Corporation is limited in all respects by law into the Treasury, for the mutual benefit of all Stockholders.

Loans are made only to those who want the money for immediate use, no others allowed to bid; premium limited.

Borrowers' shares in the profits and interest paid by themselves. Borrowers may in this way use money at the old rate of six per cent. per annum, and may acquire homesteads at an annual expense of very little more than the ordinary rent, say $1 per week.

Business will be commenced about the second week in March next, 1872.

The Stock is selling rapidly. Now if the time to join in, before the Stock advances above par, and we do no arrears are to be paid, and have a vote in the coming election of Officers at the first regular meeting in March next, 1872.

For further information call on

THOS. HINDMAN, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or
FREDERICK LUTY, Attorney-at-Law,
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, 1872.

The local money market is quiet, with no redundancy of money, and all good paper offered at bank counters during the day seems to have been taken.

The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee seems determined to keep the ball rolling and to do everything in his power to get back to a specie basis. In addition to the bill for the redemption of the 3 per cents., which we reviewed a few days since, he has introduced another bill of the same nature, making it a punishable offence for any bank or banking firm to issue *any obligation or promise to pay* to be used as a circulating medium.

It may be safely stated that the legal tender and national bank notes are not one-half of our circulating medium. All that mass of private paper known as clearing-house memoranda, cashier's checks, teller's due bills and certified checks will be affected by the passage of this bill. We opine that the rigid enforcement of such a measure would create so radical a change in our present banking system that there is little chance of its passing.

How the corresponding clerks of our city banks would thank Senator Sherman if the great shoal of cashier's checks, issued by every banking office at every crossroad, were swept out of existence? Any cashier could testify that these checks now form a very large part of our circulating medium, and are as much a source of profit to the issuers as so much actual bank note circulation, without the security to holders usual in a legal circulation.

That they pass from hand to hand as currency is seen from the indorsements that cover them back and front till there is no room for another name to be written on them. They reach our city banks from every quarter, and are here sorted and sent home for redemption, with a heavy attending loss of interest and exchange charges.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The money market rules steady but firm, the demand for carrying the supply at bank, without any decided change in rates to note. On call, with government collateral, the rate is 6@6½ per cent., and on other approved collateral as high as 7@7½ per cent., while three and four months' commercial paper is quoted at 8@9 per cent. Paper less favorably known is not in favor, and difficult to negotiate at 12 to 15 per cent. At New York rates range as from 5 to 7 per cent. The ordinary requirements of business are generally fairly met. Business is rather dull, but is manifestly improving every week.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupons of 1881	115¾
United States 6-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacific	114

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 23, 1872.	10 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Canton	81¾	81¾		
West'n Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Quicksilver	33	33	33	33
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wells Fargo Ex	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
American Express	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
United States Ex	56	56	56	56
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	91	91	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	133	133	133	133
Cleveland & Pitts	96	96	96	96
Chicago & North'n	60	60	60	60
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
North Island	111	111	111	111
Ft. Wayne	125	125	125	125
Toledo	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Wabash	26	26	26	26
Do. preferred	45	45	45	45
Cleveland & Pitts	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss'pi	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Missouri and Alton	25	25	25	25
Do. preferred	45	45	45	45
Boston & Worc'r & R	111	111	111	111
New Jersey Central	115	115	115	115
Sales Pacific	34	34	34	34

	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	58	58	58
do. new	57	57	57
South Carolina, July	33	33	33
North Carolina, April	34	34	34
Five-twenties			

'Ex dividend.

—We quote the following from B. K. Jamison & Co.'s Financial Circular: It is a well known fact, insofar as well as personal economy, that debt weighs upon whomsoever is the debtor, whether it is an individual, a city, a State, or a nation, and the actions of the weight depends upon the amount of the debt as compared with the means of the debtor, but perhaps it may be new—and therefore interesting to our readers to be informed of the *gravity* of *endowment* of debt, especially when it consists of a large means of money.

The debt of the United States, as reported by the official authorities on the 1st of December, 1871, was 2,354,361,312. The weight of this amount, in gold coin of the United States, is 1,696,104,344 lbs. In silver coins of the United States the debt would weigh 130,460,316 pounds.

In order that these large figures may convey a more distinct impression upon our readers, we will take the amount in terms of

Gold	4,343
Silver	66,226

Or an ordinary road it would require 69,253 horses to haul the above amount, putting one ton as a load for each horse. If these loads were in carts, of course it would require a similar number of carts:

In gold	4,348 carts.
In silver	65,225 carts.
Total number of miles	394
In gold	164½ miles.
In silver	127½ "

If we allow 20 feet to be occupied by each cart, it would make a train or column of carts laden with gold extending sixteen and one-half miles. In silver the line of carts would be two hundred and forty-seven and one-half miles:

Total number of miles	394

This would make a column of gold and silver extending from the City of Washington, via Baltimore, Philadelphia and Trenton, to New York, and some miles beyond.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	6½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penn's R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	48	Camden and Amboy	126½
Delaware Division Navigation	57	Pittsburgh	57½
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	39½	Reading	57½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, February 23, 1872. }

REMARKS—The weather seems ready to clothe itself in new habiliments, casting off its winter tog-gery and donning those suitable to gentle Spring. In a word, Spring is near at hand, and the reign of the Winter King must soon give way to a genial and milder climate. We have nothing new to give our readers in the matter of markets. Yesterday was a legal holiday, on which little business is usually transacted, and to-day the markets are about the same, except there has been a slight advance in flour, which we note below; also in cheese.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise specified:

APPLES—Good winter $4 50@5 00 per bbl; fair $4; common $3; fancy $5@5 50. Receipts 618 bbls.

ASHES—Common soda sold at 7c; second, nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BEESWAX—Sales prime at 60@70c per gallon; common to fair 58@59c.

BEANS—Prime Navy $2 25@2 50 ₱ bush. Supply light and market firm.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel for a prime article; $8 25@8 50 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Demand light with sales at prices within the range of 7@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Market reported quiet at $4 50 for fancy; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 137 packages. Under a light supply prime roll is held firm at 26@28c per lb, though 24@25c may be considered the ruling rates of the market; medium to good 18@21c; common 10@12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In this department of trade we have no changes to note. Receipts per Ohio packet: 60 pieces green meats; 16 pieces do. Sugar-cured hams 12½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; ribsides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 8c; rib 8, lower 7½c; clear do 7½c; dried beef 7½@8c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10½c; lard in pieces 7½c, in sealed 8½c, kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 10.

CIDER—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00@12 00; extra quoted $9 00@10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts light. We quote New York Goshen at 16c; Ohio do 15c; Ohio factory 15½; Dairy 14c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½@22c. Demand active.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel; Jersey, cultivated, $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $1 50 @1 75; Calcined plaster $1 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton. Demand fair.

PRINTING-DOWNS AND POSITION—Following are the ruling figures of the market: Dried apples 5a5½c; peaches, bright new halves, 9½@10½c; old halves mixed, 7@8½c; cherries, new, curraunts, new crop, 16c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS.—Prices still continue well up in the figures and we quote strictly fresh at 25@30c ₱ dozen; limed 24@25c.

FLOUR.—Market very active and advancing, dealers being firm at the following prices: Spring, choice amber, bbls $8 25; choice amber, bags $8; Jenkin's Snow Flake, bbls $8; Jenkins's Snow Flake, bags $7 75; Eagle Mills, best grade, White River, bbls $7 75; White River, bags $7 50; Crescents's spring $7 25; Minnesota, $7 75; rye flour $5 50@5 75; Milton—National, white wheat, bbls $8 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 00; Morning Light, red winter, bbls $7 50. Liberal reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $8; Eagle Mills $7 75; Light $7 50; Crescent $7 25; Island $7 25. Country brands are held firmly at $6 00@7 00.

GROCERIES—We are reported a fair trade at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 23½c; fair 23¼a 24c; Java 28a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one 5 packages, 28c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c coffee 12¾c; B 12¾c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; 11½c; G yellow 10½@11½c; F R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10½c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½@11 sck.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 62c; H. & E. Extra 76c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 58c; Red Head 55c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

FISH—Following the ruling prices: Lake herring at $5 25@5 50 ₱ half barrel; whitefish at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore $19 50@20 00; No 2 do $16 00@17 00; No 3 medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75@5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for common, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $7 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,140	Corn, sacks	1,729
Oats, sacks	2,652	Rye, sacks	407
Barley, sacks	287		

Wheat—We continue to quote red winter, car load lots, at $1 55@1 60, and white at $1 56@1 65, as to quality. Oats under large receipts are weaker, selling at 40@41c for car load lots; small lots have been made at 42@43c for mixed to prime white. Corn—shelled—mixed on track 54c; prime yellow 56c; ear, in bulk, 50@52c; in sacks. Rye—The ruling figures are 95@97½. Barley—fall 85@90c; spring 75@80c ₱ bush.

HAY—A car load lots baled at $22@25 per ton as to quality.

HIDES—7½a at 60a70c ₱ lb; old 70a 80a44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½@2½c.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c. Demand limited.

HOPS—Inough Kentucky $165 ₱ ton; single dry-seed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY—$6 00 ₱ bbl for the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a86c; No 2, 82a84c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a86c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2 ₱ 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25. Easton $1 75; Rosendale $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45 at 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 50@1 60.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 12a 13c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 15a16c; ducks 13a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c. Few turkeys in market. Live turkeys, 12c ₱ lb; chickens $1 00@1 25.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows sell readily at 75a80c ₱ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4½c ₱ lb. Demand active.

ROSIN—Prices unchanged at $4 for No. 1; $3 50 at $4; No 2, $3 25@3 50; No 3, $3 00@3 25; No 4, $2 75@3 00; No 5, $2 50@2 75; No 6, $2 25@2 50; No 7, $2 00@2 25; No 8, $1 50@1 75; No 9, $1 00@1 25; No 10, $1 00@1 25; No 11, $1 00@1 25; No 12, $1 00@1 25; No 13, $1 00@1 25; No 14, $1 00@1 25; No 15, $1 00@1 25; No 16, $1 00@1 25; No

THE VERY LATEST.

DEATH'S SHORT LINE.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

Train Wrecked by a Falling Bridge.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY-TWO INJURED

CINCINNATI, O., February 23.—The bridge on the Louisville Short Line, iron and wooden, known as the Finch suspension truss, was twenty-five feet high, seventy feet span, rested on two stone abutments, and which had been considered safe, gave way. A train reached the bridge at 11:20 A. M., running twenty miles per hour. The locomotive passed over safely only before the structure went down, and with it two passenger coaches, tender, baggage, express and mail car, and piling all together in one mass of ruin below. The front passenger car was reduced to splinters, while the others fared but little better. The fragments of the front car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of Dallas Pullam, the engineer, they were subdued. About sixty-five passengers were on board. Of this number two were killed and fifty-two wounded. Surgeons and supplies went from Covington at one in the afternoon, and a locomotive followed with other surgeons a short time later. The wounded were cared for and placed in cars. The passengers say the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and that the scene following was exciting in the extreme. The wounded passengers joined with citizens from the surrounding country and officers of the train in the work of extricating the ladies.

The killed were John J. Brock, of Sparta, Owen county, Kentucky, and Harrison Julian, the colored porter of the train. Both were badly mutilated. The mail agent was wounded, but not badly. The train took the wounded as soon as possible to Covington, arriving at half-past six o'clock this evening.

List of wounded: S. Halbertson, Brownsville, Tenn., head and shoulder, badly; Mrs. Levi, Columbus, Miss., head, badly; Craig Mitchell, Louisville, teeth knocked out, back and head injured, badly; N. B. Jacobs, Warsaw, Ky., head, hips and legs, badly. Dr. B. F. Tomlinson, Mount Zion, Ky., arm broke and head hurt, badly; Mike Modler, Louisville, slightly; W. Hukill, Louisville, severely in hip; C. B. Norris, conductor, hurt all over, tongue bit nearly in two, stove fell on him; J. P. Mosely, Lagrange, Ky., slightly; Samuel Fox, Cincinnati; Henry Kindrick, Bardstown, Ky., badly; Margie Powers, Perry county, Ohio, severely; Frank Dammert, Portsmouth, Ohio, badly; Robert Sherwood, Canton, Miss., severely; Andy Perron, Portsmouth, Ohio, slightly